

When They Shall Have Learned to Think and to Say Restoration, Then Peace by Negotiation Will Be Morally Possible

Trade Board Urges Wilson To Seize Coal
Check Tax Lost, Senate to Raise Levy on Profits

Fix Price and Sell to Public, the Commission Urges
Incomes and Liquor Expected to Bear Increased War Burdens

Government Would Have Preference
Operators To Be Paid on Basis of Cost, Plus a Profit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In a report to the President last to-day the Federal Trade Commission recommended that the government take over the output of the mines, fix the price of coal as authorized in the food bill and resell it to consumers, giving precedence to the fuel demands of war industrial establishments.

The trade commission is opposed to the government's commandeering and operating the mines at the present time, though, it is stated, this opposition will be dissipated should the recommended price-fixing and distribution programme fall to solve the nation's fuel problems. It is not proposed to take over the anthracite output now, it is stated, though the government probably will fix the price and control distribution.

The Federal Trade Commission's report to the White House to-day followed a round of visits by the President to the departments interested in the fuel situation. About 11 o'clock this morning the President called on Mr. Hoover. Immediately afterward he went to the offices of the Federal Trade Commission, where he was closeted with members for two hours. Later he went to the Department of Justice, and about 5 o'clock he called on the Council of National Defense, where he conferred with Judge Lovett, of the War Industries Board, presumably on the question of priority.

It is expected that the President by proclamation will announce the government's fuel control programme within a few days. As soon as this is done, the President will give his attention to steel prices. It is understood that he has been disappointed by the results of the coal situation in the past. The requisitioning plan, if adopted, would call for a division of the country into districts. Every operator would be paid on the basis of cost of production, plus a definite percentage of profit. All the coal in a district would be pooled and sold to the public at one price, although the price would vary for different districts. This would be a considerable improvement over the present system of quantity production and efficiency of service.

Officials of the Trade Commission are expected to be worked out, either under a requisitioning system or a straight price fixing plan, whereby it would be possible to pay a uniform price for coal at the government to begin carrying immediately its power to direct shipments was made to-day by the Railroad War Board, which in a statement declared the coal situation in the Northwest is still serious. Although there has been a large increase in the movement of coal, the statement said, the direction in many instances has not been toward communities that need it most.

Railroad Board's Statement

"Realizing that the question of providing coal for the Northwest is one of national importance," said the statement, "involving the defence and security of the nation, because, unless the fuel can be placed there prior to the close of navigation, there will be a serious shortage in the food supply produced in that section, and in the amount of iron ore shipped down the lakes, and also much suffering among the people of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota." This writer, the committee has been untiring in its efforts to improve the situation.

"Although the cooperative efforts of the coal men, the lake vessel owners and the railroads have increased 25 per cent the total amount of coal in the United States, this committee has been unable to direct the movement to the Northwest to the extent that is necessary."

"The committee desires to call attention to the fact that the same of the extraordinary powers recently vested in the Federal government may enable the Administration to apply a remedy which may result in getting the necessary coal to the Northwest prior to the close of navigation."

"The question of supplying fuel and steel at reasonable prices to government plants and private establishments essential to government contracts is fundamental to the formulation of the entire war industrial programme. It is pointed out. Until these questions are settled by the President, the War Industries Board is able to proceed only with consideration of preliminary questions of priority and policy."

"Their adjustment, it is stated, will open the way for a rapid development of the entire question of securing war supplies for both this government and the Entente nations."

Illinois Mine Employees Vote to Return to Work

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—Representatives of employees at twosome meetings in Springfield and vicinity at a meeting here to-day voted unanimously to return to work Monday in response to the mandate of President Frank Murphy of the Illinois District Court. The mine workers, who declared that they were remaining idle were violating their agreement with the operators and were embarrassing the nation in its war programme. Indications were, it was stated to-night at the operators' state headquarters, that the mine in neighboring counties would resume operations Monday.

The mine workers' refusal to work was a result of demands of drivers and day workers for increased wages.

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Races U-Boat by Moonlight

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 18.—Officers of a British steamship which arrived here to-day told of a moonlight race with a German submarine, about forty miles off a French port, on August 4. The submarine was sighted at 2:30 a. m., the officers said, and for the four hours the two vessels were in a race the steamship kept the U-boat astern, making it impossible for the German to successfully launch a torpedo.

The submarine gave up the chase shortly after daylight. The ship's captain said the bright moonlight made it possible for him at times to clearly see the enemy. He described the submarine as of exceptionally large type, with two deck guns. No shot was fired by either vessel, and while the gun of the British ship was trained on the U-boat, the captain said he made no attempt to open the fight, preferring to seek safety in speed.

"CHOOSE THIS DAY WHOM YE SHALL SERVE"



U.S. to Borrow Eleven Billion
\$2,000,000,000 of Loan Will Be in Small Savings Certificates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Authorization to issue bonds and certificates totalling \$1,587,945,460 at one time is provided in the new budget bill, embodying recommendations of Secretary McAdoo, which came from the printer to-day to the House Ways and Means Committee.

In addition to authority to float a \$7,538,945,460 4 per cent bond issue to care for a previous \$3,000,000,000 and a future \$4,000,000,000 Allied loan authorization, the Secretary desires power to issue additional certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$2,000,000,000, and an equal amount of war savings certificates in a form available to small investors.

Lives of the certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates would be limited to one and five years, respectively, and they would be subject to discount and payment in the discretion of the Secretary. He also would fix the interest rates and regulate interest payments. They, like the bonds, would be subject only to surtax, war profits and excess profits taxes.

Provides for Sudden Demand

Inclusion of the two additional certificate proposals, not mentioned heretofore by Administration leaders in connection with the bill, is understood to be principally to provide against a sudden demand for money which the Treasury might not be able to meet. As Congressional leaders understood the situation, it may not be necessary to issue many of the certificates, but they would prove the means of getting money quickly if it were needed.

Authorization to issue the certificates would prove particularly valuable, it is pointed out, if Congress should not increase the revenue bill now under discussion by \$500,000,000, as proposed by Mr. McAdoo. It is by no means certain that this proposed increase will be secured.

Pershing Deplores Lack of Interest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Major General Pershing told The Associated Press to-day that the war can be won only by hard and forceful blows by a well-trained American army working with the Allied armies. Deploping the lukewarmness of the American people in regard to the war he said:

"Every man, woman and child should support the Administration in its determination to arm and equip the American army and to keep up the morale and that of the Allied armies. This war will not be won by talk or by subscribing to the Red Cross. The American people must come to a full realization of what the war means."

Hogs at \$19 Per 100 Lb.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Hogs soared to \$19 a hundred pounds in the Chicago market to-day, and further advances are predicted.

The country has not many more finished hogs to offer this season, and high prices are bound to prevail for some time to come. Live hogs in the last week advanced \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred, and buyers were glad to get them at that price. It is freely predicted that the coming week will see the \$20 hog. The price to-day is about double what it was a year ago and nearly three times as great as two years ago.

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Chance for All to Help

No feature of the entire loan scheme will receive greater or more careful attention than this one. Leaders feel it is essential to the success of the war that every one be made to feel that he is doing his bit, particularly in a financial way. Although the interest rate has not been determined, it doubtless will be ample to attract investors.

In general respects the bill is similar to the budget of last April, which authorized \$5,000,000,000 worth of bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness. The new 4 per cent bonds could not be sold for less than par, and the Secretary would be authorized to purchase Allied bonds at par, but their rates of interest must not be less than the highest rates paid by the United States bonds. The new bonds also would be convertible if later the United States should issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest. None of the bonds would bear the circulation privilege.

Indications to-night are that the bill will not be taken up for passage until after the revenue bill passes the Senate, probably late next week.

New Issue of Certificates

Another issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness totalling \$2,000,000,000 and payable November 30, was launched to-day in furtherance of the preparations for financing the second Liberty Loan. A \$300,000,000 issue of certificates for that purpose recently was offered and largely over-subscribed.

Subscriptions are to close at noon next Saturday, August 25, and the certificates will bear interest at 3 1/2 per cent, like those of the last issue. The proceeds will be redeposited in the banks, Treasury officials announced, so far as practicable.

Wants Americans to Support Army Equipment and Morale Vigorously

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French Gain; British Repel Lens Attacks
Two Enemy Forts Between Langemarck and Bixchoote Reduced

Canadians Beat Back 3 German Assaults
Petain's Troops Retake Trenches Lost North of Verdun

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Battle of Flanders appears about to enter its third phase with intensive preparations on the part of the Allies which include a bombardment on the coast and northeast of Ypres approaching drumfire and fighting in the air more determined than any which has previously occurred in the war.

Infantry fighting on the West front was confined to three courageous but fruitless German counter attacks on the new Canadian positions between Loos and Lens, nor progress by the French between Langemarck and Bixchoote, where two enemy forts were reduced; small encounters along the Chemin des Dames and a well executed thrust by Petain's storming troops north of Verdun, in which trenches recently lost to the Germans in Caurieres Wood were recovered.

Winning in the Air

For two days air conditions have favored the Germans, strong westerly winds prevailing, and generally it has made it more difficult for the Allied planes damaged in fights over the German lines to return to their airdromes, and consequently a greater number of British machines is reported missing. But, in the official statements from the three belligerent capitals, the proportion of German to Allied loss has remained about two to one.

Yesterday forty-one German machines were accounted for, while Berlin asserts that twenty-six Allied planes were brought down, together with four captive balloons. The French last night conducted a series of raids into German territory, dropping fourteen tons of explosives. To-night's British statement reports that thirty German planes were put out of commission, eighteen of them being driven down out of control, while a unusually large number failed to return. The usual British tactics of harassing the enemy with machine gun fire and bombs from aeroplane platforms were followed methodically, and an unusually large number of aerial photographs, on which General Haig's artillery fire is based, were taken.

Admission by Berlin

Berlin finally admits the loss of Langemarck, but the British indicate the German War Office has invented a special engagement to account for it. The German bulletin says that the British took the village yesterday afternoon in a surprise attack delivered on both sides of the railway running north from Boesinghe. Hindenburg's troops are now said to be occupying the flat bend "in front" of the town.

According to the British General Staff, Langemarck was a German town. The British troops occupied half a mile of territory beyond, since when they have remained in undisputed possession of their gains.

The only fighting of any sort reported from this neighborhood was to the northwest, where the French reduced two concrete fortifications which had been pocketed in the early advance. Heavy artillery was brought up, and the monster shells began to drop on the German defences the enemy swarmed out and surrendered.

Sacrifice Continues

Hindenburg continues to sacrifice his troops in futile attempts to recover Hill 70 or render it untenable for the Canadians. The earliest German attack in that area took place last night, but it was repulsed after sharp fighting the Germans fled, leaving some prisoners.

Two more thrusts occurred to-day, one against the new Canadian positions east of Loos, and the other near the village of Hill 70, which straddles the road between Loos and Hulluch.

In the first the Germans were caught at short range in the British barrage, and most of them were moved down before they could get back to their own trench. The second thrust came forward with flame throwers, but again failed to reach the British lines. Ever since Hill 70 was lost the German batteries have been pounding it with heavy shells.

Cannade on Aisne

The steady cannade which has been going on for a week along the Aisne front, in the Champagne, and on both banks of the Meuse did not abate to-day, but the only infantry attack of importance was carried out by the French, who reconquered their lost trenches in Caurieres Wood, near Verdun, in one of the swift drives for which Petain has become famous.

Apparently the Germans are expecting strong French attacks in this region, but the violent artillery fire may be only a blind for operations on other fronts. Small German assaults on the Chemin des Dames and near Steinbach in Alsace were broken up.

Germans Must Watch Flanders

Commenting on the Flanders fighting, the military expert of "The Manchester Guardian" says: "If the fighting continues at its present intensity a powerful German offensive toward Belgium is out of the question. It will be brought to a standstill by danger nearer home. Flanders is closer to Germany, both geographically and politically, because the German General Staff has chosen to stake everything on Belgium. The recovery of Flanders would not only deprive them of a base against England, but of the advantages of the crime and mistake of invading Belgium. That is why they counter attack so persistently as soon as they lose any ground."

Britain Forbids Railway Strike
Official Proclamation Applies Munitions Act to Enginemen's Dispute

LONDON, Aug. 18.—An official proclamation was issued to-day applying the munitions war act of 1915 to the differences between the British railway companies and some of their locomotive drivers, firemen and engine cleaners. The effect of this action is that the dispute may be carried by either party to the Ministry of Labor for settlement by conciliation or arbitration.

Meanwhile, any stoppage of work is prohibited, and it is illegal to apply any union funds for the purposes of paying strike benefits.

An immediate strike has been threatened by about half the engineers and firemen employed on British railroads. The main point at issue is the recognition of the principle of an eight-hour day, although the demand does not necessarily include making the principle effective during the war.

About 40,000 men are concerned. They belong to the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. This union is distinct from the much larger national union of railway men, which is uninvolved.

Trouble Brewing for Some Time

The trouble has been brewing some time. The government recently stated in the House of Commons that the society's claims were inadmissible, but Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, held two or three conferences with the leaders, in the hope of arranging the dispute, though, without success. At a meeting of the executive committee of the society, in London yesterday, it was decided to strike because the demands were not granted.

Later, Secretary Bromley submitted to his colleagues further suggestions, which were not disclosed. The executive committee, despite the decision to strike, agreed to submit Mr. Stanley's final communication to a conference of delegates to-day.

At this conference Mr. Stanley and George N. Barnes, Labor member of the British War Council, addressed the delegates. They urged the men to reconsider questions relating to the threatened strike and to forego unpatriotic action at the present time.

After deliberating for four hours the delegates decided to leave in the hands of the executive committee the question of calling a general strike.

7 German Planes Downed by French

PARIS, Aug. 18.—French aviators yesterday shot down seven German airplanes and a captive balloon, in addition to eight German machines which were compelled to land, badly damaged, behind the enemy's lines. Yesterday and last night more than 25,000 pounds of projectiles were dropped in raids by 111 French machines. The following official account of aerial activities was given out here to-day:

"German airplanes dropped bombs in the region north of Nancy. There were no victims."

"On the day of August 17 and the night of August 17-18 our bombing squadrons carried out numerous expeditions over the enemy's lines. One hundred and eleven airplanes took part in the various sorties, in the course of which 13,000 kilograms (28,800 pounds) of projectiles were thrown on enemy establishments. Two of our machines did not return."

"Aviation grounds at Colmar, Fieschi and Halbesheim, aviation camps in the region of Chambray, railway stations at Fribourg-en-Brisgau, Longuyon, Montmedy, Pierrefort, St. Just, Grand Pre, Challeville and Dun-sur-Meuse and encampments in the Forest of Spincourt were showered with bombs. Many explosions and several fires were observed."

"On the night of August 16-17 the railway station at Cerny was attacked by our aviators, who saw a large fire there."

"Yesterday seven German airplanes and a captive balloon were brought down by our pilots. Eight other enemy machines were forced to land in the German lines, badly damaged."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Admiralty announces that another bombing raid was carried out about midnight Thursday by the naval air service on the railway station and junction at Thourout, a town in West Flanders, eleven miles southwest of Bruges. Fires were caused, and it is thought that an ammunition dump was hit and the railway damaged. Many tons of bombs were dropped on the objectives. All machines returned safely.

Germanianisms

(From the States-Zeitung, August 18)

Nowhere have the anarchists of the I. W. W., the lunatic gang of East St. Louis, uttered a more intemperate, lawless language than did former Secretary of State Root, the old leader of the Republican party and of the conservatives in general, and his friend and disciple Roosevelt. But in the circles, in the newspapers where they are demanding the severest punishment for lawlessness, mob rule, inciting to riots for the I. W. W. anarchists, there they have nothing but anathemas words for the patriotism of the anarchists of the United League, the National Security League and other bodies, who do not see and do not care to consider that a mob incited to acts of violence by a Root and Roosevelt may also lay violent hands on those who have hitherto only been extolled as the "representatives of law and order."

U.S. to Act Alone on Pope's Plea
Wilson Not to Speak for Allies, Is Belief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary of State Lansing said to-day relative to Pope Benedict's peace proposal: "The matter is under very careful consideration, and a decision has not been reached yet."

In response to inquiries, Mr. Lansing let it be known that the United States would answer the note from the Vatican for itself, following its invariable custom. State Department officials were inclined to doubt that the Entente powers would desire America to reply to the Pope collectively in the name of all the Allies, and it was also suggested that, should President Wilson answer for all, there would have to be a separate American note, in order that this country, speaking for itself alone, might be able to say things it would not feel constrained to say for its associates in the war.

It was also asserted at the State Department that, so far as the United States was concerned, a reply to the Pope's proposal would not constitute a recognition of the temporal pretensions of the Vatican, that the question of the Pope's temporal power would not be raised at all.

U-Boats Must First Be Curbed
Peace Not To Be Considered While Lawlessness Goes On

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Expect Two Weeks' Wait

Secretary Lansing declined to indicate when President Wilson would reply, the belief prevailing, however, that the answer will not be forwarded within two weeks, a respectful period of time being thought necessary to emphasize the careful consideration which is being given to the Papacy's communication.

State Department officials were uncertain whether the initiative in obtaining the consensus of the views of the Entente powers and of the United States would be taken by this country or the Allies—probably Britain. The opinion was expressed in one quarter that the speech of the Prime Minister Lloyd George and a statement made in London yesterday by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, both indicating the inacceptability of the Pope's proposals, were intended to convey to the Allies and to the United States particularly the British official view of the Vatican's communication.

All Watching Wilson

It was patent to-day that there is less interest in the probable replies or collective reply of the Allies than in the answer the United States will make to the Pope. The interest displayed, especially in Entente diplomatic circles here, in conjectures of the character and content of President Wilson's reply reveals the immense importance attached by Allied nations to the words of President Wilson.

It is admitted to be possible that what President Wilson writes in answer to the Pope may mark a new turning point, not a mere development, in the war. It has long been known that one of the reasons why the United States has not formally participated in the inter-Allied conferences, which are now being held with more frequency than formerly, is this government's view that the international situation is unstable, that changes are occurring from day to day, and by withholding its voice from the councils the United States is free of all commitment to any political policy, of any territorial pronouncement and of any definitive position respecting many of the problems that confront the Allies, irrespective of the Central Powers.

May Even Declare Terms

In his reply the President has the broadest latitude, therefore, for enunciating America's policies, and he may go so far even as to declare terms upon which the United States would be willing to use its influence with the Allies to end the war. But no person here in touch with the situation dreams that President Wilson will be content with an iota less than the things he has declared for generally in his addresses to Congress and to the American people since this country entered the war.

Since his war address to Congress, President Wilson has had less to say with regard to the German submarine campaign than about changes which must take place in Germany before America will stop fighting. It is not doubted that in his communication to Pope Benedict President Wilson will declare that America cannot discuss peace so long as Germany's lawless sea forces are conducting their operations of piracy and murder. An abandonment by Germany of her U-boat campaign, President Wilson is expected to insist, shall be one of the prerequisites for peace.